

THE LIVONIAN LANGUAGE AS USED IN LETTERS IN THE 1930S: A VIEW INTO THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EDITORS OF “LĪVLI”

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Abstract. Using vocabulary examples from the letters of the only two editors of the 1930s Livonian language newspaper “Līvli”, this article shows that it is possible to find new words in sources which have been little utilized up until now in linguistic studies with which it is possible to supplement the Livonian lexicon. The vocabulary examples show the types of new words and borrowing that the “Līvli” editors put to use in their correspondence and whether these reflect forms found in the 2012 “Livonian-Estonian-Latvian dictionary”, which is the largest project devoted to the Livonian language undertaken in recent times. A brief analysis is provided on the basis of these examples showing whether the spelling of these words and their grouping by declension type is done in a consistent manner or whether changes are necessary in this respect. It is concluded that in the “Livonian-Estonian-Latvian dictionary” there is a considerable diversity in declension types in need of being simplified for the following groups of borrowed words: 1) nouns ending in Latvian with *-āris*, *-ārs* and in Livonian with *-ār*; 2) nouns ending in Latvian with *-ors* and in Livonian with *-or*, *-ōr*; 3) nouns ending in Latvian with *-āls*, *-āle*, *-ālis* and in Livonian with *-al*, *-āl*; 4) adjectives ending in Latvian with *-āls* and in Livonian with *-āl*. Likewise, it is concluded that in newly formed words, especially borrowed international words, word formation principles are not followed consistently. Additionally, examples of possible new words, which could be added to the dictionary of the Livonian literary language, are provided in this article.

Keywords: Livonian, Livonian language sources, Livonian cultural history, language standardization, Livonian orthography, borrowings, expanding vocabulary

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1. Introduction

In the last years, as questions regarding the vocabulary and grammar of Livonian as well as those relating to its standardization have come to be resolved ever more actively, an ever increasing interest has developed

among researchers regarding unpublished Livonian sources. The reasons are simple: first of all, the information available from published sources and the history connected to their origin is well-known (see Blumberga 2009, 2011a, 2013a; Ernštreits 2011a, 2011b, 2013) and, second of all, Livonian-speaking consultants for whom Livonian is their native language and who grew up in a Livonian-speaking cultural space are no longer available.

Therefore, unpublished examples of written Livonian drawn from both professional and private correspondence, translations, poems, and other genres, found in archives, museums, libraries, research institutes, private collections, and elsewhere, have come to the attention of researchers with increasing frequency. In order to simplify the work of researchers interested in such materials, the author of this article has published a wide-ranging overview of unpublished Livonian sources available at the Estonian Cultural History Archives (*Eesti Kultuurilooline Arhiiv*) at the Estonian Literary Museum (*Eesti kirjandusmuuseum*) in Tartu (Blumberga 2014). These sources have already been used for quite some time in studying Livonian history and cultural history, but linguists have only begun to devote attention to them relatively recently and only on a small scale thus far. For example, Tiit-Rein Viitso, the editor of the “Livonian-Estonian-Latvian Dictionary” (LV 2012), which is the largest project in recent years devoted to the Livonian language, concedes that aside from materials recorded from his own language consultants, for various reasons other unpublished sources, recordings among them, have been used only to a fairly limited extent (Viitso 2012: 10–11).

Likewise, the author of this dictionary concedes that “the needs in the area of the vocabulary of Livonian have been greater than the opportunities”, that “it has been impossible to avoid the use of previously unutilized expressions in any larger article, lecture, or speech in Livonian”, and that “in the dictionary there is a string of words and phrases expressing everyday concepts that neither I nor earlier researchers have thought to ask [from speakers] in time, or that older Livonians could not remember, or that just remained unnoticed.” (Viitso T-R. 2012: 11) It is worth mentioning that in the present day there are many everyday concepts that simply did not exist in the past and that the language consultants could not have even been asked about. However, this exact same situation existed for Livonian speakers and cultivators of the written language a hundred or a hundred fifty years ago when they had to create new words in various areas of life to be able to talk about

new kinds of foods (e.g., *kaffe* ‘coffee’ [kafija]¹ or *kanēl* ‘cinnamon’ [kanēlis]), to translate texts of a religious nature (e.g., *profēt* ‘prophet’ [pravietis] or *kāsk / pandōks* ‘commandment’), to describe new technological wonders (e.g., *outōbus* ‘bus’ [autobuss], *līndamašīn* ‘airplane’ [lidmašīna], or *viedalli lōja* ‘submarine’ [zemūdene]), to deal with an expansion of the sphere of use of Livonian (e.g., domestic politics and foreign relations (*partij* ‘party’ [partija], *minīstōr* ‘minister’ [ministrs])), the flora and fauna beyond that found in the Livonian villages (*elefant* ‘elephant’, *palm* ‘palm tree’ [palma]), and so on). As noted by the researcher of the Livonian written language, Valts Ernštreits, the vocabulary has been extended on a continuous basis using all possible resources – borrowing, deriving new words, compounds, dialect terms, and expanding the meaning of existing words (Ernštreits 2011a: 29).

In addition to the vocabulary, another important aspect that preoccupies those using Livonian, both in terms of teaching and research, are the not fully standardized rules of a unified Livonian grammar and, to a lesser extent, orthographic principles. In more recent times, three different conferences and seminars have been organized to resolve questions relating to the Livonian literary language: 1995 in Mazirbe, Latvia, 2005 and 2011 in Tartu, Estonia. At those events, Livonian language specialists agreed on the main points of the contemporary Livonian orthography (Ernštreits 2011a: 186–187). However, in practice, when comparing Livonian texts with the “Livonian-Estonian-Latvian Dictionary”, which is the most complete dictionary of the modern literary Livonian language, one can find variation in grammatical forms that interferes with language learning and also teaching, as not all Livonian language teachers have received specialized education in Finno-Ugrian linguistics. Livonian language researchers also acknowledge that even within a single dialect (as is known, the modern Livonian literary language is formed on the basis of the Eastern Livonian dialect) there is variation in grammatical forms, for example, in the formation of the partitive case forms of nouns.

These problems were visible in 2013–2014 when the author worked on the project “Morphological Parsers of Minority Finno-Ugrian

1 When necessary, Latvian glosses are given in square brackets following Livonian examples throughout this article. The Livonians were already a bilingual community during the most active period of development of the Livonian written language; in addition to their native Livonian language, the Livonians used the official language of communication of Latvia, namely, Latvian. For this reason, many new words came into Livonian specifically from Latvian.

Languages”, which was funded by the Finnish “Kone Foundation” and overseen by linguist Jack Rueter at the University of Helsinki. Livonian was also included among the languages of this project through the use of the declension/conjugation types worked out by T.R. Viitso in his 2012 “Livonian-Estonian-Latvian Dictionary” (Rueter 2014). A large number of Livonian texts published online and in books were analyzed electronically, i.e., searched through for new words for the purposes of expanding the dictionary, utilizing the Livonian morphological analyzer developed in the course of the projects work. After this analysis, it was necessary to conclude that even in the last decade (i.e., after the new orthographic principles had been accepted) there remained inconsistencies in the orthography and noun/verb endings found in published Livonian texts. With respect to the orthography, the situation may improve when language users begin to use the tools developed as part of this project for correcting spelling. These are available within the “LibreOffice” program for the “Microsoft” and “Macintosh” platforms (Rueter 2014: 256). These, of course, are not yet completely comprehensive (for example, inessive forms are missing for nouns as are some conjugated verb forms); however, already the current version is a great help to all who need to write in Livonian. Similarly, it was necessary to conclude that word formation principles were not always followed for newly created words, especially those relating to borrowed international words. This is a question to which Livonian language specialists should give their attention as they continue the work of standardizing Livonian.

2. “Līvli” in the 1930s – the beginning of a new path

Past cultivators of Livonian had to confront the very same questions relating to language standardization and the creation of new words. One such group was composed of the originators and editors of the one and only Livonian language newspaper, “Līvli”. As V. Ernštreits concludes in his study “The Livonian written language”, “The second period of development [for the Livonian written language] in the 20th Century very clearly began with the publication of the newspaper “Līvli” in 1931 when a string of new terms began to be used systematically in the written language ./.” (Ernštreits 2011a: 203). For this reason, in discussing the opportunities provided by unpublished Livonian sources to researchers and cultivators of the Livonian language, two groups

of sources associated with “Līvli” have been selected: the private and professional correspondence of the newspaper’s only editors, Aņdrōks Štāler and Kōrli Stalte. The original copies of these sources are archived at the National Library of Finland (*Kansalliskirjasto*), the archive of the Finnish Literature Society (*Suomalaisen Kirjallisuuden Seuran arkisto*), the Estonian Cultural History Archives (*Eesti Kultuurilooline Arhiiv*) of the Estonian Literary Museum in Tartu, and the Estonian History Museum (*Eesti Ajaloomuuseum*).

The main aim of this publication is to show that it is possible to find new words with which the Livonian vocabulary can be expanded in sources, which have been little used in linguistic studies up until now and that these sources, not just published texts, can be utilized for research into Livonian grammar and for the development of the Livonian language. Using examples from both of their letters, the declension types of new terms that the “Līvli” editors introduced into their correspondence will be shown as well as whether these correspond to forms found in the “Livonian-Estonian-Latvian Dictionary”. On the basis of these examples, a brief analysis will be provided showing whether orthographic norms and declension/conjugation types are followed consistently or if changes are necessary in this respect. Likewise, examples of words not included in the dictionary will be provided as an illustration of how all opportunities for expanding the Livonian vocabulary with words from original sources have not been exhausted.

The newspaper “Līvli” (*The Livonian*) was published first in Jelgava with Aņdrōks Štāler as editor. Later, in the fall of 1933, the editorial office, now with Kōrli Stalte as editor, moved to the Livonian village of Mazirbe. For this entire period, the Helsinki Academic Kindred Peoples’ Club (*Helsingin Akateeminen Heimoklubi*) functioned as the unofficial publisher and seeker of financial support for the periodical. The first issue of “Līvli” was published on Christmas 1931. The location of its publication in Jelgava, which was located a good distance away from the Livonian villages of northwestern Courland (*Kurzeme*, in Latvian), was most likely determined by the fact that at the beginning of 1930 the young Livonians, Hilda Tserbah, Alīs Gūtmaņ, and Pētōr Damberg, were studying at the Jelgava Teachers’ Institute and became contributors to the newspaper. Additionally, this was also the city in which A. Štāler lived. The new teachers were in the final year of their studies at the Institute in 1933 and therefore A. Štāler’s main assistants had little time to work on the newspaper. The editor of the September issue already was Kōrli Stalte and the location of its

publication was Mazirbe. Despite financial and other difficulties, the newspaper continued to be published until August 1939. The end of the newspaper's publication was a result of the fact that the editor, K. Stalte, moved to Germany, due to the fact that his wife was German. (for more on the history of "Līvli" see: Blumberga 2013b: 233–238)

The history of the newspaper's publication is as follows: one issue was published in 1931; twelve issues in 1932; four regular and two double issues were published during the Jelgava period and four issues during the Mazirbe period in 1933; six regular and one double issue in 1934; seven issues in 1935; ten issues in 1936; eleven issues in 1937; six issues in 1938; three issues in 1939. Therefore, the total number of issues was 70. There was a long pause in the publication of the periodical between October 1934 and June 1935, due to the demand from the Latvian state for a Latvian translation of the newspaper before its publication for the purposes of censorship (KA, SL 1). This requirement was only repealed in the beginning of 1937 (Tuoim 1937).

3. The biographies of the editors of "Līvli"

Not much is known about the life, and especially the education, of the first editor of "Līvli", Aņdrōks Štāler (whose name also appears at times in its Latvian form, *Andrejs Štālers*, and its German forms, *Andrei Stahler* and *Andreas Stahler*, 1866–1943). A. Štāler was born in 1866 in the village of Kolka, which is located in the Eastern Livonian dialect region. It is known that in addition to speaking his native dialect of Livonian, he also had good knowledge of Latvian, German, and Russian (Blumberga 2006: 273). According to A. Štāler's granddaughter, Sigrid Stahler-Gey, in the first half of his life, still during the Czarist Russian period, Štāler oversaw the laying of telegraph lines in Manchuria, but returned to Latvia in 1905 where in the following year he married his bride of Baltic German descent, Emilie Demmer. They had three sons. He and his family lived in Rīga until 1918 after which they moved to Jelgava (Šuvcāne 2010: 506–509). His final position there was that of the manager of the local telephone switchboard. The Baltic German exodus from Latvia began in 1939 and the Štāler family also left during this time. At first they settled in German-occupied Poland in the town of Gostynin (the German name for this town in this period was *Waldrode*). This is where A. Štāler passed away in 1943. It should be noted that as an excellent speaker of Livonian, he acted as a consultant

to Finnish linguist E.N. Setälä in 1888 and also to Finnish linguist Lauri Kettunen in the 1930s for the work on Kettunen's Livonian-German dictionary (Blumberga 2006: 273).

Kõrli Stalte (the Latvian form of his name is *Kārlis Stalte*), one of the most significant figures in Livonian culture and society, was born in 1870 in Mazirbe and died in 1947 in exile in Germany. After completing his basic education, K. Stalte studied for three years in Rīga at the governorate (*guberniya*) secondary school, which he did not complete due to his father's financial problems. In 1898, he married Baltic German Virginie Lindikoff and they had two children. His son died during childhood, but his daughter Margarete (1902–1978) would go on to become an important figure in Livonian culture, directing the Livonian choir and becoming a Livonian language teacher at the end of the 1930s. After marrying, Kõrli Stalte's family lived in Rīga and Liepāja where Stalte worked as an official at the “Union” electric machinery factory and at “Nordische Bank”. After the death of his father in 1905, Stalte returned to live in his father's house in Mazirbe where he fished and was as a sacristan and organist at the Mazirbe church. Stalte performed the duties of the sacristan until 1922. (EKM EKLA 1)

Stalte's work relating to the maintenance of Livonian language and culture also began during this period when he participated in all of the most significant interwar Livonian projects. The Livonian community organization “Līvõd Īt” (*The Livonian Association*) was established in Mazirbe in 1923 and K. Stalte became its first chairman and main organizer. K. Stalte also worked for a short time as a Livonian language teacher at the village school in Miķeļtornis in the winter of 1923/1924 after the children of the Livonian villages of northwestern Courland were given the opportunity to study Livonian, as a result of a proposal by “Līvõd Īt” (EKM EKLA 1). Stalte's poetry collection “Līvo lōlōd” (*Livonian songs*), the first collection of original poetry in Livonian, was published in Estonia in 1924 (Stalte 1924). When the first Livonian choir was organized in 1922, Kõrli Stalte and his daughter Margareta compiled its repertoire of songs. The majority of these songs continue to form a fundamental part of the Livonian choral repertoire. (Blumberga 2013c: 455–457) He is also the author of the text of the Livonian anthem “Min izāmō, min sindimō” (*My fatherland, land of my birth*). Along with his other contributions to Livonian music, one should also mention his collection of Livonian songs with accompanying musical notes entitled “Līvõkīel lōlōd” (*Songs in the Livonian language*), which he compiled and which was published in Helsinki in 1929 (Stalte 1929).

During the 1930s, K. Stalte worked more with Livonian itself. As he spoke both Livonian and German very well and was one of the most educated and linguistically gifted Livonians of his time, Stalte became Lauri Kettunen's primary assistant in compiling the large Livonian-German dictionary (Kettunen 1938). Stalte spent a great deal of time translating the text of Livonian stories and folk tales into German, which Estonian folklorist Oskar Loo had planned to publish as a collection; however, it seems that this manuscript was destroyed during World War II (Blumberga 2013a: 43).

Kõrli Stalte was a religious man and for this reason it was important to him that religious literature and church services would be available to Livonians in their own language. In his autobiography, Stalte writes that specifically at his prompting, a minister from Finland came to preach the Word of God in Livonian. These duties were performed by Finnish minister Helle Kallervo Erviö with funding from the Finnish religious association "Herättäjäyhdistys" (*The Awakening Society*). Kõrli Stalte compiled a collection of religious songs and translated these into Livonian, which was published as "Līvlist vaimli loulrāntōz" (*The Livonian Hymnal*) in Helsinki in 1939 (Stalte 1939). He completed what may have been his life's greatest work, the translation of the New Testament into Livonian. The first part of this translation – the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles – were published in 1937, but the complete "Ūž testament" (*New Testament*) was published in Helsinki in 1942 (ŪT 1937, ŪT 1942).

4. Vocabulary examples

All examples are first given in their original written form (A), including any errors resulting from transcription or due to carelessness, and then in the present-day orthography (B) with Latvian (C) and English (D) translations. Within the source examples (A, B, C, D) key words are given in bold, but those key words, which differ in their written form from the present-day written language or those which, in the author's opinion, should be reviewed are given in italics (B). If several different written forms are possible then those are given, as well. The broken tone, or stød, is not shown in the written form. If not stated otherwise, word and declension/conjugation type examples from the "Livonian-Estonian-Latvian Dictionary" (henceforth, "the dictionary") are taken from the version of the dictionary published online (LELD).

Examples of new borrowed words from the letters of Aņdrōks Štāler:

- 1) noun *direktor/direktōr* 'director' [direktors], *redaktor/redaktōr* 'editor' [redaktors], InsSg *redaktōrōks ~ redaktorōks*
 A. **Redaktorōks** vōks volda minā – Aņdrōks Štāler –, siepierast, ku Damberg vel kāb skolsō, ja āb tied kui skol **direktōr** sie pāl vaņļlōb. (KK, AKS 1)
 B. **Redaktōrōks/redaktorōks** vōlks vōlda minā – Aņdrōks Štāler –, sīepierāst, ku Damberg vel kāb skūolsō, ja āb tied, kui skūol **direktōr/direktōr** sīe pāl vaņļlōb.
 C. **Par redaktoru** varētu būt es – Andrejs Štālers, tādēļ ka Dambergs vėl iet skolā, un nav zināms, kā uz to skatīsies skolas **direktors**.
 D. Aņdrōks Štāler, could be **the editor**, because Damberg is still going to school, and it is not known how the school **director** will view this.

Words borrowed into Livonian at this point, which are formed based on corresponding nouns in Latvian with the ending *-ors*, have the endings *-or* and *-ōr*. A few words given here as examples from the dictionary (the Latvian gloss is given in square brackets immediately following the English gloss; the number of the declension type and the corresponding example word for that type are given in parentheses): *autor* 'author' [autors] (Type 158: *tūoitōg*); *fōsfor* 'phosphorus' [fosfors] (159: *kōrand*); *inspektor* 'inspector' [inspektors] (158); *motōr* 'motor' [motors] (157: *sidām*); *konduktōr* 'conductor' [konduktors] (141: *analīz*); *marmor* 'marble' [marmors] (159); *profesor* 'professor' [profesors] (158); *traktor* 'tractor' [traktors] (159). As we saw, A. Štāler used the endings *-or* and *-ōr* for this borrowed word type.

Variations in both written form and declension type are seen in examples in the dictionary, even though, in fact, all of these newer borrowings should be written with the same ending – either *-or* or *-ōr* – a point which should be agreed upon by those working to standardize the language. As the native language of the present-day Livonian descendants learning Livonian is mostly Latvian and the vowel in this ending is pronounced as a long vowel in Latvian, then it is advisable that the long vowel *ō* be chosen for this ending. Likewise, for the sake of simplicity, a single declension type instead of four types should be agreed upon for words of this form. This is a question of current importance, as many words of this form, which are necessary for expressing modern concepts, have not yet been included in the dictionary, e.g., *administratōr* 'administrator' [administrators], *akumulatōr* 'battery'

[akumulators], *aligatōr* ‘alligator’ [aligators], *donōr* ‘donor’ [donors], *ekvatōr* ‘equator’ [ekvators], *faktōr* ‘factor’ [faktors], *investōr* ‘investor’ [investors], *režisōr* ‘film/theater director’ [režisors], *reaktōr* ‘reactor’ [reaktors], and so on.

Even though A. Štāler used the Livonian form *direktōr* for the corresponding Latvian word *direktors*, this word is a part of the category described above and should be written as *direktōr*. The Livonian entries in the dictionary ending in *-ōr* have been derived from words in Latvian ending in *-ris*, *-rs*, *-ers*, *-urs*, *-re*: *mētōr* ‘meter’ [metrs] (Type 237: *kīndōr*); *pulvōr* ‘powder’ [pulveris] (237); *astōr* ‘aster’ [astere] (237); *brennōr* ‘a dish for roasting food over coals’ [brenners] (237); *bunkōr* ‘bunker’ [bunkurs] (237); *dāldōr* ‘thaler’ [dālderis] (237); *orkestōr* ‘orchestra’ [orķestris] (159: *kōrand*); *gattōr* ‘sawmill’ [gateris] (237); *helikoptōr* ‘helicopter’ [helikopters] (237); *kleppōr* ‘an old, lame horse’ [kleperis] (237); *klīstōr* ‘paste’ [klīsteris] (237); *klūostōr* ‘cloister’ [klosteris] (237); *koreandōr* ‘coriander’ [koriandrs] (237); *kreisōr* ‘cruiser’ [kreiseris] (237); *littōr* ‘liter’ [litrs] (237); *pippōr* ‘pepper’ [pipars] (237); *teātōr* ‘theater’ [teātris] (237), and others. Following this same principle, other useful words could be added to the dictionary, for example: *adaptōr* ‘adapter’ [adapteris], *blendōr* ‘blender’ [blenderis], *buldozōr* ‘bulldozer’ [buldozers], *džempōr* ‘sweater, jumper’ [džemperis], and others. There is less variation in terms of declension type for this groups of words; however, there is need for standardization here, too.

It should be noted that a Livonian-derived form, *tuoimiji*, has been created for the word *redaktōr* (LV 2012: 338).

2) noun ***kalendōr*** ‘calendar’ [kalendārs], PSg *kalendōrt*

A. /./ ku volļi **kalendōr** līvō kielsō ulzō tund; /./ kust sellist **kalendort** sāb vōstō. (EKM EKLA 2)

B. /./ ku vōļi **kalendōr** līvō kielsō ulzō tund; /./ kust sellizt **kalendōrt** sōb vōstō.

C. /./ ka esot iznācis **kalendārs** lībiešu valodā; /./ kur tādu **kalendāru** var nopirkt.

D. /./ that a **calendar** in Livonian has come out; /./ where such a **calendar** can be purchased.

The form for ‘calendar’ used in the dictionary differs from that used by Štāler: *kalendār*, PSg *kalendārō* (Type 141: *analīz*), which corresponds to the word formation principles of the group of words

ending in Latvian in *-āris, -ārs*: *eksemplar* ‘copy’ [eksempļārs] (Type 129: *amāt*); *februar* ‘February’ [februāris] (129); *hektār* ‘hectare’ [hektārs] (130: *kultūr*); *honorār* ‘honorarium’ [honorārs] (141); *inventār* ‘inventory’ [inventārs] (141); *janvār* ‘January’ [janvāris] (157: *sidām*); *nektār* ‘nectar’ [nektārs] (233: *tidār*); *notār* ‘notary’ [notār] (233); *pensionār* ‘pensioner’ [pensionārs] (141); *povār* ‘chef’ [pavārs] (233); *sekretar* ‘clerk, secretary’ [sekretārs] (129).

As we see, the Livonian ending also has two forms: *-ar* and *-ār*. As these international words have been borrowed by way of Latvian, where they are pronounced and written with a long vowel *ā*, then Livonian, too, should agree on a single written form using long *ā* for words of this group. Likewise, a single declension type, instead of the current five, should be agreed upon for these words.

Other words formed according to the same principle could also be included in the dictionary, for example: *gitār* ‘guitar’ [ġitāra], *angār* ‘hangar’ [angārs], *aksesuār* ‘accessory’ [aksesuārs], *bibliotekār* ‘librarian’ [bibliotekārs], *dolār* ‘dollar’ [dolārs], *repertuār* ‘repertoire’ [repertuārs], *seminār* ‘seminar’ [seminārs] (the latter two terms have already been used on the web portal “Livones.net”), and others.

It should also be noted that a Livonian form *āigarōntōz* was once derived for the word ‘calendar’ (LV 2012: 23).

- 3) noun **material/materiāl** ‘material’ [materiāls], PSg *materialtō/materiāltō*

A. Pālō ienōd **materialod** yl Ls 15,- ma sātiz mašinodoks īņō. (KK, AKS 2)

B. Pālō īenōd **materialōd/materiālōd** iļ Ls 15 ma sōtiz mašinōdōks īņō.

C. Pāri palikušos **materiālus** par Ls 15 es aizsūtīju kopā ar mašīnām.

D. I sent the remaining **materials** for Ls 15 along with the machines.

A. ././ **materialtō** ka āb ou vel mittō suggō. (KK, AKS 3)

B. ././ **materialtō/materiāltō** ka āb ūo vel mittō suggō.

C. ././ – arī **materiālu** [avīzei] vēl nav it nemaz.

D. ././ – also there still aren’t any **materials** [for the newspaper] at all.

The forms given in the dictionary for the word ‘material’ do not correspond to that used by A. Štāler: *materjal* (Type 129: *amāt*; PSg *materjalō*) has undoubtedly been borrowed from Estonian (cf. Estonian *materjal*), but the other form is found in the compound *bōuv|materjāl* ‘building material’ [būvmateriāls] – so, *materjāl*, PSg *materjālō* (Type

141: *analīz*). It is interesting that the form used by A. Štāler and that found in the dictionary differ in their singular partitive forms. Incidentally, it is not rare at all for the case forms of particular words to differ between sources. This also is a language standardization question that has not been fully resolved.

The word ‘material’ [materiāls] is a member of the group of words borrowed from Latvian ending in *-āls*, *-āle*, *-ālis*. Words of this group found in the dictionary include, for example: *ideal* ‘ideal’ [ideāls] (Type 129: *amāt*); *instrumentāl* ‘instrumental’ [instrumentālis] (141: *analīz*); *kanāl* ‘channel’ [kanāls] (does not appear as a unique entry, but is used within the compound *zāp|kanāl* ‘bile duct’ [žultskanāls, or more commonly in Latvian, žultsvads] (233: *tidār*); *lineāl* ‘ruler’ [lineāls] (141); *magistrāl* ‘main road’ [maģistrāle] (141); *metāl* ‘metal’ [metāls] (129); *morāl* ‘morality’ [morāle] (157: *sidām*); *tsentrāl* ‘exchange, switchboard’ [centrāle] (130: *kultūr*); *zignāl* ‘(traffic) signal’ [signāls] (233); *žurnāl* ‘magazine’ [žurnāls] (129). Therefore, the form given by A. Štāler, *material*, though it is written with a short vowel *a*, unlike the dictionary forms, corresponds to this group’s principles of word formation. The entries in the dictionary from this word group are generally written using the long vowel *ā*, though not all words (e.g., *ideal* ‘ideal’ [ideāls]). This words of this group, too, are of five different declension types, when it would be sufficient to use a single one.

The following borrowings would also be possible: *admirāl* ‘admiral’ [admirālis], *arsenāl* ‘arsenal’ [arsenāls], *fināl* ‘finale’ [fināls], *kanibāl* ‘cannibal’ [kanibāls], *karnevāl* ‘carnival’ [karnevāls], *katedrāl* ‘cathedral’ [katedrāle], *minerāl* ‘mineral’ [minerāls], *origināl* ‘original, master copy’ [oriģināls] (already used in: LJ 2007: 5) as well as *portāl* ‘web portal’ [portāls], *areāl* ‘area’ [areāls], *festivāl* ‘festival’ [festivāls], which are already used on the web portal “Livones.net”, and others.

Words from A. Štāler’ letters with new meanings or those not included in the dictionary:

- 1) nouns *stipendij* ‘scholarship’ [stipendija] and *vōlikš* ‘country, state, government’ [valsts, valdība] (EKM EKLA 2)
 - A. ././ ku saitō tieutō yl **stipendi** mād mā **vālikš** puolstō.
 - B. ././ ku saitō tieutō il **stipendij** mād mō **vōlikš** puolstō.
 - C. ././ kad [viņi] uzzināja par **stipendiju** no mūsu zemes **valdības**.
 - D. ././ when [they] learned of the **scholarship** from our country’s **government**.

The word ‘scholarship’ is not included in the dictionary, though it has been used earlier in published texts where it is written as *stipendij* (for example, LJ 2007: 8). The word ‘nation, state’ [valsts] has the following forms in the dictionary: *vald*, *valst*, *võlikštōks*, but ‘government’ [valdība] is given as *vald*. The word *võlikš* is used with this meaning in two examples, but is not given as a separate entry: *võlikš īnda* – ‘state price’ [valsts cena] (LV 2012: 75); *Ministōrd kabīnet um Leļmō vald võlikš agā vald kuordimi vāldatātaji*. – ‘The Cabinet of Ministers is the state government or the state’s highest executive power.’ [Ministru kabinets ir valsts valdība jeb valsts augstākā izpildvara.] (LV 2012: 99)

- 2) interjection **tienū** ‘thanks’ [paldies] and noun **fotōbīlda** ‘photograph’ [fotogrāfija, fotoattēls]
 A. Sūr **tienu** il **fotobīldad**. (KK, AKS 1)
 B. Sūr **tienū** il **fotōbīldad**.
 C. Liels **paldies** par **fotogrāfijām**.
 D. A big **thanks** for the **photographs**.

The fact that the widely used word *tienū* ‘thanks’ has not been included in the dictionary is, most likely, an oversight. At the same time, the pleasant compound *fotō + bīlda* ‘photo + image’ [foto + bilde] has earned a place in the dictionary of the Livonian literary language, which currently only contains *fotō* ‘photo’ [foto].

- 3) noun **lāndznādīl** ‘last week’ [pagājušā nedēļa]
 A. Ma Tād kērad, ja neitst Hilda Zerbach rāntōd sai **lāndz nādīl** sydamt. (KK, AKS 1)
 B. Ma Tād kērad ja neitst Hilda Tserbach rōntōd sai **lāndznādīl** sidāmt.
 C. Es Jūsu vēstules un Hildas Cerbahas jaunkundzes grāmatas saņēmu **pāgājušās nedēļas** vidū.
 D. I received your letter and Ms. Hilda Tserbah’s books in the middle of **last week**.

The dictionary contains the compound *lāndz|āigast* ‘last year’ [pagājušais gads, pērnais gads]. This similar compound could also be included.

- 4) adverb **eggilōdōn** ‘last night’ [vakarvakarā]
 A. **Eggilōdōn** ni ne voļtš amād kolm sītš min jūs. (KK, AKS 1)
 B. **Eggilōdōn** ni ne voļtō amād kuolm sīdš min jūs.

- 8) noun **tuom** 'editorial board' [redakcija]
 A. "LĪVLIZ" **tuom** tapārtōb, ku tāmmōn um tāpīntōn ./ (KK, AKS 5; a typewritten letter)
 B. "Līvliz" **tuom** tapārtōb, ku tāmmōn um tāpīntōn ./.
 C. "Līvli" **redakcija** apliecina, ka tai ir patapināta ./.
 D. The "Līvli" **editorial board** certifies that it lent to her ./.

The word *tuom* does not appear in the dictionary; however, there are various forms derived from the verb *tuomō* 'to edit, to compile' [rediģēt, sastādīt]: the noun *tuomiji* 'editor' [redaktors] and the adverb *tuomimizōl* 'at the editorial office/board, under edit/revision' [redakcijā, rediģēšanā].

- 9) verb **ilzō andō** / **ilzandō** 'to indicate, to show, to name' [norādīt, uzrādīt, nosaukt] and noun **nimtimi** 'name' [nosaukums]
 A. ./ ja sāl um **ilzādamōst**: Aigakēra **nimtimi** (Benennung), "Līvli". (KK, AKS 6)
 B. ./ ja sāl um **ilzō ādamōst** / **ilzādamōst**: āigakēra **nimtimi** (Benennung), "Līvli".
 C. ./ un tur ir **jānorāda**: laikraksta **nosaukums** (Benennung), "Līvli".
 D. ./ and there must be **shown**: the **name** of the newspaper (Benennung), "Līvli".

The verb *ilzō andō* is given only one definition in the dictionary – 'to entrust' [uzticēt]; however, according to that which A. Štāler has written, the meaning of this word could be expanded according to its context to include 'to indicate, to show, to name' [norādīt, uzrādīt, nosaukt].

The noun *nimtimi* 'name' [nosaukums] is found in the dictionary with a different meaning and not as a separate entry. This is noted in the examples appearing with the word *suorm* 'finger' [rokas pirksts]: *Sūormōd*: *pēgal, eđdisuorm, sidāmi, nimtimi* (~ *kūldakāndaji*), *piški-Ants*. 'Fingers: thumb, index finger, middle finger, ring finger (~ the gold bringer), pinky/little finger [~ little Ants]' [Pirksti: īkšķis, rādītājpirksts, vidējais, bezvārda (~ zeltnesis), mazais pirkstiņš [~ mazais Ansītis]]. (LV 2012: 309) The word *nim* is found in the dictionary with the meaning 'name' [nosaukums, vārds]. Štāler's word is formed on the basis of the verb *nimtō* 'to name, to call' [dēvēt, saukt]. As the "Līvli" editor was writing to Finns, for whom Livonian was not well known, he included a translation in German, just in case, after the words, which he himself may not have been completely certain.

10) noun **riek** 'street' [iela]A. Kus sāj druktōd: Jālgabs, Anniz**rieks** 14/2. (KK, AKS 6)B. Kus sōb druktōd: Jālgabs, Anniz **rieks** 14/2.C. Kur drukās: Jelgavā, Annas **ielā** 14/2.D. Where it will be printed: in Jelgava, on Anna **Street** 14/2.

It is surprising that the word 'street' [iela], without which it is not possible to survive in the present day, is not included in the dictionary. As there are no streets in the villages traditionally inhabited by the Livonians on the coast of northern Courland, there was no need for such a word. Still, as the area inhabited by the Livonians expanded, streets also came into their lives, though not their Livonian name. The Latvian borrowing *iel* 'street' [iela] is found in L. Kettunen's Livonian dictionary (Kettunen 1938: 67). This Latvian borrowing was used in the newspaper "Līvli" (e.g., *īlīst ././ lekštō kubbō īlīz L. Volganski jūr, Raiņa ielō Nr. 10, kus amād saitō tuntōbōks tē lōda jūs* (Līvli, 1933, no. 11, pg. 3) – 'The members of the [Livonian] Association went together to Association member L. Volganski at Rainis Street no. 10 where everyone got to know each other at the tea table', as well as continues to be used in the present day (for example, in invitations to events).

The German name for Anna Street in Jelgava was *Annenstraße*. *Die Straße* has two meanings in German, 'street' [iela] and 'road' [ceļš], and Štāler knew German very well. The compound he offers, *Anniz|riek*, is formed from the Livonian word *riek* 'road' [ceļš] and the genitive singular form of the woman's name *Anni* 'Anna' [Anna] – *Anniz*. Even though the form offered by Štāler has not been accepted for wider use, it is worth discussing whether the basic meaning of *riek* should be included to include the meaning 'street' [iela].

Words from K. Stalte's letters with new meanings or those not included in the dictionary:

1) adjective **nēļāēļi** 'four-part' [četrbalsīgs]A. ././ skūolopatīji P. Damberg, kis ni um sānd kūož rāndas, līvlist vail, um kubbō murtōn **nēļa ōļiz** lōlajid kūor. (EAA 1)B. ././ skūolopātīji P. Damberg, kis ni um sōnd kūož rāndas, līvlist vail, um kubbō murtōn **nēļāēļiz** lōlajid kūor.C. ././ skolotājs P. Dambergs, kurš tagad ir dabūjis [darba] vietu jūrmalā starp lībiešiem, ir sarūpējis **četrbalsīgu** dziedātāju kori.D. ././ the teacher P. Damberg, who has now received a JOB on the coast among the Livonians, has put together a **four-part** singers' choir.

Only the adjective *set|ēli* ‘many-part’ [daudz balsīgs] is found in the dictionary. Following this example, the words *īd|ēli* ‘one-part’ [vien balsīgs], *kōd|ēli* ‘two-part’ [div balsīgs], and so on, which are not found in the dictionary, could also be formed.

2) noun **rujīt** ‘illness’ [slimība]

A. Siz minnōn um tieutōmōst, ku ma mārts kūš aigakerrō “Līvli” āb sōita ulzō andō **rujīt** pūolst ../ (EAA 1)

B. Siz minnōn um tieutōmōst, ku ma mārts kūš āigakerrō “Līvli” āb sōita ulzō andō **rujīt** pūolst ../

C. Tad man ir jāpaziņo, ka marta mēnesī es nespēšu izdot laikrakstu “Līvli” **slimības** dēļ.

D. Then I must announce that in the month of March I will not be able to publish the newspaper “Līvli” due to **illness**.

The noun *rujā* is found in the dictionary, both as the noun ‘illness’ [slimība] and the adjective ‘ill’ [slims]. It would be good to introduce this word used by K. Stalte, as it would only enrich Livonian and would allow one to avoid any confusion in the use of the word *rujā*. K. Stalte, in translating the New Testament, also derived other words based on the same principle: *nukrit* ‘sin, transgression’ [apgrēcība], *mōistlit* ‘prudence’ [prātīgums], *palīt* ‘nakedness’ [kailums], and so on.

3) adjective **ūomōgali** ‘eastern’ [austrumu-]

A. Māddōn, **ūomōgalist** līvlistōn ../ (KK, AKS 7)

B. Māddōn, **ūomōgalizt** līvlistōn ../

C. Mums, **austrumu** lībiešiem ../

D. For us, **eastern** Livonians ../

In the example sentence, the word *ūomōgali* is in its genitive plural form.

4) adjective **individuāl** ‘individual’ [individuāls]

A. ../ jegaūd **individual** kūlōmiz pierrō ../ (KK, AKS 7)

B. ../ jegaūd **individuāl** kūlōmiz pierrō ../

C. ../ pēc katra **individuālās** dzirdes ../

D. ../ by each person’s **individual** hearing ../

The dictionary includes some borrowed words of this type, which end in *-āls* in Latvian: *aktuāl* ‘urgent, current’ [aktuāls] (Type 141:

analīz); *feodāl* ‘feudal’ [feodāls] (141); *formāl* ‘formal’ [formāls] (130: *kultūr*); *normāl* ‘normal’ [normāls] (233: *tidār*); *reāl* ‘realistic’ [reāls] (129: *amāt*); *spetsiāl* ‘special’ [speciāls] (141). Once again, the words of one group which could be declined according to the paradigm of a single declension type, are grouped instead into at least four different declension types. The dictionary could be supplemented, for example, with these words of this group: *biseksuāl* ‘bisexual’ [biseksuāls], *digitāl* ‘digital’ [digitāls], *dokumentāl* ‘documentary’ [dokumentāls], *fatāl* ‘fatal’ [fatāls], *federāl* ‘federal’ [federāls], *finansiāl* ‘financial’ [finansiāls], *globāl* ‘global’ [globāls], *horizontāl* ‘horizontal’ [horizontāls], *kulturāl* ‘cultural’ [kulturāls], and so on.

- 5) noun **kvīt** ‘receipt’ [kvīts] and adjective **obāld** ‘late’ [vēlu]
 A. Ma pālab andō andōkst, ku **kvīt** yļ kaimdōt rā ma nei **obald** kaimōb. (KK, AKS 8)
 B. Ma pōlab andō andōkst, ku **kvīt** iļ kaimdōd rō ma nei **obāld** kaimōb.
 C. Es lūdzu piedošanu, ka **kvīti** par atsūtīto naudu es nosūtu tik **vēlu**.
 D. I ask forgiveness that I’m sending the **receipt** for the received money so **late**.

The word *kvīt* is not found in the dictionary (see also the example from A. Štāler). There also are no entries containing the adjective *obāld* ‘late’ [vēlu]; however, *ōbbō* and *obīn* do appear with the same meaning.

- 6) noun **alākēratiji** ‘signatory, signer’ [parakstītājs]
 A. Mina poliz statutēd **alākēratijid** kubə tūlda ././ (EKM EKLA 3)
 B. Minā pōliz statūtōd **alākēratijid** kubbō tūlda ././
 C. Es lūdzu sapulcēties statūtu **parakstītājus** ././
 D. I ask that the **signatories** of the statutes gather ././

The dictionary contains the verb *alā kēratō* ‘to sign’ [parakstīties], but does not contain its derived noun form *alākēratiji* ‘signatory, signer’ [parakstītājs].

- 7) noun **riekrō** ‘travel funds, money for the costs associated with a trip’ [ceļanauda]
 A. ././ ku sie **rekro** amad kubə pankstə. (EKM EKLA 3)
 B. ././ ku sīe **riekrō** amād kubbō pankstō.
 C. ././ ka to **ceļanaudu** visi samestu.
 D. ././ that everyone would throw together that **money for travel costs**.

The dictionary does not contain the word *riekrō* ‘travel funds, money for the costs associated with a trip’ [ceļanauda]. This compound is formed from the words *riek* ‘road’ and *rō* ‘money’ (cf. the corresponding Latvian term *ceļanauda* = *ceļš* ‘road (gen.sg.)’ + *nauda* ‘money’). The verb *kubbō pānda* is only given in the dictionary with the meaning ‘to compile, to compose’ [salikt ~ sastādīt]. This should be supplemented with the meaning ‘to throw together (money)’ [samest (naudu)].

- 8) noun **pāvalēba** ‘daily bread’ [dienišķā maize]
 A. ././ ku set entš **pāvalēba** ././ (EKM EKLA 4)
 B. ././ ku set entš **pāvalēba** ././
 C. ././ ka tikai savu **dienišķo maizi** ././
 D. ././ if only one’s **daily bread** ././

The term *daily bread* is formed from the words *pāva* ‘day’ [diena] and *lēba* ‘bread’ [maize].

- 9) noun **vastōkēra** ‘response letter’ [atbildes vēstule]
 A. ././ mina ka kēratiz R. jemandən ja sai tām kādstə vāgə jəvamieliz **vastōkēra**. (EKM EKLA 5)
 B. ././ minā ka kēratiz R. jemāndōn ja sai tām kādstō vāggō jōvāmīeliz **vastōkēra**.
 C. ././ es arī uzrakstīju R. kundzei un saņēmu no viņas ļoti labvēlīgu **atbildes vēstuli**.
 D. ././ I also wrote Mrs. R and received a very positive **response letter** from her.

The dictionary contains the words *kēra* ‘letter’ [vēstule], *vastātōks/vastūks* ‘response’ [atbilde], *vastūkst andō / vastātō / vastō kuostō* ‘to respond’ [atbildēt]. These words are supplemented by K. Stalte’s proposed term formed from the adverb *vastō* ‘across, towards, against’ [pretī] and the noun *kēra* ‘letter’ [vēstule].

- 10) noun **sōtli** ‘ambassador’ [vēstnieks, sūtnis]
 A. R. jemand mēḑi vīž Suomə **sōtliz** jurə ././ (EKM EKLA 5)
 B. R. jemānd mēḑi vīž Sūomō **sōtliz** jūrō ././
 C. R. kundze mūs aizveda pie Somijas **vēstnieka** ././
 D. Mrs. R took us to the **ambassador** of Finland ././

The dictionary contains the word *kaimdōb* ‘ambassador’ [sūtnis, vēstnieks], which is derived from the verb *kaimō* ‘to send’ [sūtīt, nosūtīt]. It is interesting that K. Stalte uses a word *sōtli*, which is derived from a verb with a similar meaning *sōtō* ‘to send, to accompany’ [sūtīt, pavadīt].

- 11) verb ***ilzkēratō*** / ***ilzō kēratō*** ‘to write’ [uzrakstīt] and noun ***kērapūlka*** ‘pencil’ [zīmulis]
 A. ././ ta um ***ylzkēratōt*** set ***kērapūlkaks*** (Bleifeder). (SKS 1)
 B. ././ ta um ***ilzkēratōd*** / ***ilzō kēratōd*** set ***kērapūlkaks*** (Bleifeder).
 C. ././ tas ir ***uzrakstīts*** tikai ar ***zīmuli*** (Bleifeder).
 D. ././ this is **written** only with **pencil** (Bleifeder).

The dictionary contains the words *bleifēdōr* ‘pencil’ [zīmulis], which is a borrowing from German (*die Bleifeder*), and *kēratōbpūlka* ‘writing materials’ [rakstāmpiederums]. The word *kērapūlka*, used by K. Stalte, is a compound composed of the nouns *kēra* ‘article, ornamental design’ [raksts; ornaments] + *pūlka* ‘peg, dowel’ [puļķis]. The word *kirjapulk*, which is formed in a similar fashion, is found in Estonian.

- 12) verb ***vājastō*** ‘to burden, to bother’ [apgrūtināt, traucēt]
 A. ././ ja pālab ka sītš vel ykškōrd andōkst, ku ūob sīekōks Tēdī ***vājastōn***. (SKS 2)
 B. ././ ja pōlab ka sīdš vel ikškōrd andōkst, ku ūob sīekōks Tēdī ***vājastōn***.
 C. ././ un lūdzu arī šeit vēlvienreiz piedošanu, ka esmu Jūs ar to ***apgrūtinājis***.
 D. ././ and please forgive me here too again, for having **burdened** you with that

This word is not found in the dictionary.

- 13) nouns ***kūk*** ‘cake’ [kūka, kūciņa] and ***papiros*** ‘cigarette’ [papiross]
 A. Tegīž tē, ***kūkād***, ***papirosād*** ja nei ārmaz vastāvōtami ././ (EKM EKLA 5)
 B. Tegīž tē, ***kūkōd***, ***papirosōd*** ja nei ārmaz vastāvōtāmi ././
 C. Atkal tēja, ***kūkas***, ***papirosi*** un tik mīļa uzņemšana ././
 D. Tea, ***cakes***, ***cigarettes*** again and such a warm reception ././

The dictionary contains the words *tort* ‘torte’ [torte], *sōja* ‘white bread’ [baltmaize], and *peppōrkok* ‘gingerbread’ [piparkūka], but there is not a single word about cakes. However, there could be: *kūk*, pl. *kūkōd*. The word *paperos* ‘cigarette’ [papiross] is found in the dictionary, but judging by its written form, Estonian has been used as the intermediary language for this borrowing (cf. Estonian *pabeross*). K. Stalte’s proposed form *papiros*, on the other hand, is more similar to Latvian.

5. Conclusions and suggestions

First of all, only 15 letters were used for the vocabulary examples and from these only a portion of the total vocabulary, that relevant to the topic of this article, was included. This testifies to the point that it is still possible to expand and enrich the vocabulary of Livonian utilizing unpublished sources of Livonian lexical material and also that this task should not be forgotten even if all of the native speakers of Livonian have passed on.

Second of all, the good work, which has been done on questions of language standardization, must be continued. The example vocabulary cited in this article, the accompanying short analyses, and juxtaposition with the “Livonian-Estonian-Latvian Dictionary” published in 2012 show that there remains sufficient work to be done in this field. As it is necessary to agree on the principles governing the representation of words already borrowed or yet to be borrowed into Livonian, word formation principles (e.g., rules laying out when compounds are used or when a concept should be expressed using separate words), the need for unifying noun declension types, and so on, it would be useful establish a Livonian language commission at either the University of Tartu or under the auspices of the Latvian Language Agency. This commission could also certify borrowed words and place them into a database accessible to everyone. All of this is necessary for Livonian to be able to develop as a modern language with a corresponding vocabulary. These unresolved questions are delaying the development of high-quality pedagogical materials and therefore also language learning, as well as prevents there from being an answer to the question that language learners ask most often “What’s really the right way to say this?”

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Source archives and their abbreviations

Estonian Literary Museum. Estonian Cultural History Archives (*Eesti kirjandusmuuseum. Eesti Kultuurilooline Arhiiv* = EKM EKLA)

1. 175. f., 19:5. m. K. Stalte's autobiography, addressed to O. Loorits. 01.02.1931.
2. 175. f., 56:3. m. A. Štāler's letter to R. Dziadkovska. 16.01.1933.
3. 175. f., 4:16. m. K. Stalte's letter to O. Loorits. 30.10.1922.
4. 175. f., 4:16. m. K. Stalte's letter to O. Loorits. 30.11.1922.
5. 175. f., 4:16. m. K. Stalte's letter to O. Loorits. 03.03.1923.

Estonian History Archive (*Eesti Ajalooarhiiv* = EAA)

1. 1798. f., 1. n., 16. s., 137. lk. K. Stalte's letter to the Tartu Academic Kindred People's Club. 29.03.1938.

National Archive of Finland (*Suomen Kansallisarkisto* = KA)

Archive of the Association of Finnish Culture and Identity (*Suomalaisuuden Liiton arkisto* = SL)

1. Protocols with addenda. 1931.–1941. Ca 3. Meeting protocol of the Kindred People's Section 25.02.1935.

Manuscript Collection of the National Library of Finland (*Kansalliskirjaston käsikirjoituskokoelmat* = KK)

Coll. 464. Archive of the Academic Karelia Society (*Akateemisen Karjala-Seuran arkisto* = AKS)

AKS 5, Fa 1. Documents of the Academic Kindred People's Club:

1. A. Štāler's letter to U. Tuomola. 06.11.1931.
2. A. Štāler's letter to V. Kyrölä. 03.09.1933.

3. A. Štāler's letter to U. Tuomola. 08.12.1931.
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6. A. Štāler's letter to the Helsinki Academic Kindred People's Club. 21.11.1931.
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Kokkuvõte. Renāte Blumberga: Liivi keel 1930. aastate kirjades: pillk ajakirja "Līvli" toimetajate kirjavahetusele. Artiklis näidatakse 1930. aastatel ilmunud liivikeelse ajakirja "Līvli" mõlema toimetaja Aņdrōks Štāleri ja Kōrli Stalte kirjadest leiduvate sõnavaranäidete abil, et ka seni keeleteaduslikes uurimustes vähe kasutatud allikatest on võimalik leida uusi sõnu liivi keele sõnavara täiendamiseks. Sõnavaranäited annavad ettekujutuse sellest, milliseid uudis- ja võõrsõnu kasutasid "Līvli" toimetajad oma kirjavahetuses ning kas need langevad kokku viimase aja suurimas kirjakeele allikas – 2012. aastal ilmunud "Liivi-eesti-lāti sōnaraamatus" – esitatud vormidega. Nende näidete alusel esitatakse ka lühianalüüs selle kohta, kas sõnaraamatu sõnade kirjutusviis ja muutevormistik on reeglipärased ning kas selles osas on vaja muudatusi. Jõutakse järeldusele, et "Liivi-eesti-lāti sōnaraamatus" on täheleandav kõikumus sõnade muutevormides. Seda oleks tarvis ühtlustada järgnevates võõrsõnade rühmades: 1) nimisõnadel, mille lõpp lāti keeles on *-āris*,

-ārs ja liivi keeles -ār; 2) nimisõnadel, mille lõpp on läti keeles -ors ja liivi keeles -or, -ōr; 3) nimisõnadel, mille lõpp on läti keeles -āls, -āle, -ālis ja liivi keeles -al, -āl, 4) omadussõnadel, mille lõpp on läti keeles -āls ja liivi keeles -āl. Samuti järel dati, et uudissõnades – eriti puudutab see rahvusvahelisi laene – pole järgitud kindlaid sõnalooma põhimõtteid. Artiklis on esitatud ka näiteid võõrsõnadest, mille abil saaks liivi kirjakeele sõnaraamatut täiendada.

Märksõnad: liivi keel, liivi keele allikad, liivi kultuuriajalugu, keelekorraldus, liivi ortograafia, laenud, sõnavara täiendamine

Kubbõvõttõks. Renāte Blumberga: Līvõ kēļ 1930. āigastõd kēris: pilk āigakēra “Līvli” tuoimijid kēravaitõksõ. Kēra nāgtõb 1930-dis āigastis ulzõ tund āigakēra “Līvli” mõlmõd tuoimijid Aņdrõks Štāler ja Kõrli Stalte kēris lieudõbõd sõnāvīļa nāgtõbõd abkõks, ku īž siedoig sõņõ kīeltieudližis tuņšlõksis veitõ kõlbatõd ovātis või lieudõ ūži sõņdi līvõ kīel sõnāvīļa tāutõntõmiz pierāst. Sõnāvīļa nāgtõbõd āndabõd jeddõnāgtõks siestõ, mingiži ūdõks- ja võrsõņdi kõlbatizt “Līvliz” tuoimijid eņtš kēravatõksõs ja või ne sadābõd kubbõ perīz āiga sūrimõs kērakīel ovātõs – 2012. āigastõn ulzõ tund “Līvõkīel-ēstikīel-leṭkīel sõnārõntõs” – nāgtõd formõdõks. Nānt nāgtõkst pūoj pāl sõb andtõd līti anālīz siestõ, või sõnārõntõs sõnād kēratimi ja nōtkijid formõd ātõ pandõkspierrizt agā nēši um vajāg mōitõkši. Um pierāldõd, ku “Līvõkīel-ēstikīel-leṭkīel sõnārõntõs” um nādõb ābīdlit sõnād mōitantimiz tīpis. Siedā vōlks īdlistõmõst nēši võrsõnād tīpis: 1) ažāsõnād, kus leṭkīels tutkāmõl um -āris, -ārs ja līvõ kīels -ār; 2) ažāsõnād, kus leṭkīels tutkāmõl um -ors ja līvõ kīels -or, -ōr; 3) ažāsõnād, kus leṭkīels tutkāmõl um -āls ja līvõ kīels -al, -āl. Vel um pierāldõd, ku ūdõkssõņši – īžkiz rovdvailižis tāpīņtõd sõņši – āb ūot piddõt viššõd sõnāvīṭimiz pūojmõtkõd. Kēras ātõ tūdõd ka nāgtõkst võrsõņši, missõks sõb līvõ kērakīel sõnārõntõzt tāutõntõ.